THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1862. NO. 5.

BY J. W. PENNINGTON.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, [month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
Daily Paper, 3 months, 3 00 | Daily Paper, 12 months, 10 00

The Daily Progress will be sent to anyone subscribing without the Weekly Paper; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having access to THE PROGRESS materials, said to be equal to any in the City, orders for PRINTING are solicited. All work entrusted to us will be neatly and expeditiously executed, and as prices as low as possible in these times.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Fifty Thousand Virginia—Encampment at Gordonsville.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of yesterday:

We have nothing from the army which we are disposed to regard as entirely reliable. There were a number of reports in circulation yesterday, but how well founded they may be we are unable to decide. One report says that General Jackson had a fight with the enemy at Snicker's Gap on Monday, in which he defeated them, and occupied that point. If this be true, an important position has been gained, and which may bring about a general engagement much sooner than has been anticipated. With the occupation of one, this is the lowest gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and is about 20 miles above Harper's Ferry. The Turnpike road from Winchester to Leesburg, and on to Alexandria, passes through this gap. It was stated some days ago in the Northern papers that it had been occupied by the enemy. If it be so that it is now in possession of our forces, we may reasonably expect that the enemy will retire in the direction of the Potomac, as his rear would be seriously threatened.

From the Rappahannock we have nothing new. Passengers by the Central train last evening report that considerable excitement prevails at Staunton, caused by rumors that the Yankees are advancing on that point from Monterey, in Highland county. It is stated that five thousand, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were at the latter point on Tuesday, but this number is probably an exaggeration. There is no doubt a force of the enemy there, but how large it is impossible to say.

To Our Old Exchanges.

We send the *Progress* to our old exchanges with the hope they will renew their favors. We shall also be obliged to papers in the State with whom we exchange if they will notice our revival, and insert our terms, which will be found elsewhere.

Job Printing.

Having the use of an excellent Job Office we are prepared to receive, and solicit orders for job printing, which shall be promptly executed in good style and at prices as reasonable as the times will permit. Hand Bills, Blank Forms, Circulars, &c. and in fact all kinds of general job work will be done in the best style of the art, and with promptness.

Our Business Office.

Our business office is on the first floor, front room, of Mr. C. KEMP'S store, on Fayetteville street, immediately opposite the Post Office.

Persons in the City will have the *Progress* left at their residences or places of business by the Carrier's, by leaving their names, with the subscription price, at our desk.

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature will be reported for the *Progress* by competent persons, and the morning issue each day will contain the proceedings of the previous day.

HIGH PRICES.—A large lot of butter was recently sold in Petersburg at auction at $1.60 to $1.72 per pound.

WILMINGTON.—We learn that two new cases of fever were reported in Wilmington on Thursday.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

3,000 BUSHELS Charcoal, at Iron and Brass Works, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

nov 15-4t SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled

"SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL."

Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-d1m Surgeon General of N. C.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia,)
RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1862.

General Order, No. 9.

I. THE COLONELS OF THE MILITIA REGIMENTS of this State will immediately direct the Captains to call without delay on every family within their districts for the purpose of purchasing and collecting such articles of Clothing, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Shoes, Socks, Leather and Carpets, as may be sold or given for the army in the field.

2. The Captains will keep a list of the articles, and the name of the person from whom purchased or received, and the price. The Colonel will bring these lists and the articles with as little delay as possible to the Quartermaster in this city, when funds will be given to pay for them.

3. All donations for individuals or companies will be received for them, if the names or companies are given, and the articles will be sent to them by the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in charge of special messengers. Those making special donations may be assured that the articles will be given to the parties for whom they intend them.

4. Each Colonel will send to this office a list of the Shoemakers, Tanners and Cloth Manufacturers in his Regiment, with the probable amount each manufactures, pay particular attention to the purchase of shoes and leather, see that none go into the hands of speculators, and seize for the use of the soldiers any of these articles going out of the State, or in the hands of speculators for that purpose.

5. The expenses of the Officers engaged on this duty, and the transportation of the articles will be paid, and any officer who neglects or fails to comply with this order will be court martialled and reduced to the ranks.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen.

Nov. 14, 1862.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the public that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as possible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilmington Street, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite TOWN HALL, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address, THOS. JONES & CO.,

Box 258 Postoffice.

Nov 11 d1m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS—LINCOLN "PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN FIRMLY" WON'T RECEDE FROM THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—ARMY NOT TO GO INTO WINTER QUARTERS, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

Northern papers of the 13th received here furnish the following items:

Insurance rates on American ships had advanced in Liverpool three to five per cent., under the influence of the Alabama's doings.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, eminent Surgeon, died the 21st of October.

At a public meeting in Oldham, England, resolutions were offered calling on the Government to recognize the Southern Confederacy, to which an amendment was offered declaring that such recognition would be impolitic and likely to lead to a war with the North. After some uproarious proceedings the original motion was declared carried although the meeting was about equally divided.

It is declared from Paris that Persigny and Fould will remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried steps in regard to Rome.

The account of Garibaldi's health express much apprehension.

Commodore Garrett J. Pendergrast died in Philadelphia on the 7th.

A Washington Secretary has dispatches from Chicago intimating that Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, was not re-elected to Congress.

Hay Market was fired by two men of Gen. Steinwher's command.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says that President Lincoln will not retreat from his Emancipation Proclamation because of the result of the elections. The government fully realizes that what it has to do must be done with dispatch, and that going into winter quarters means a disgraceful peace, and consequently the army will not go into winter quarters unless it is possible for the commanding General to overrule the President.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 11, refused to grant supplies for the large increase in the army which the government have already effected, as Royal decree terminated the Parliamentary session on the ensuing day.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH—THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ON McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL—GOLD, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

Northern dates to the 13th received here. The New York *Tribune* and *Times* approve of McClellan's removal. The *Tribune* says though done at the last hour it is not too late it trusts to save the country. The *Herald* and *World* are down on the removal. They say that the President has again yielded to radical pressure. Reports in regard to dissatisfaction in the army growing out of the removal are pronounced unfounded by the Government news agents at Washington.

In Philadelphia the removal of McClellan met with no sort of favor. His friends condemned, whilst the radicals said it was no time to change commanders in the face of the enemy.

At a Democratic jubilee in the city of New York, last Monday night, John VanBuren said that Lincoln had made McClellan next President of the whole Union, and he thought it would be under an amended Constitution.

Ira Harris, Republican Senator of New York, denounced the removal in an open speech.

McClellan in quitting Warrenton, said to the troops, stand by Burnside as you have stood by me and all will be well. He took formal leave of the different army corps on last Monday. On Sunday the officers assembled at his Headquarters to bid him adieu. He has gone to Trenton, New Jersey.

Gold in New York on the 10th inst. was 133.

FROM MISSISSIPPI—GRANT'S ARMY ADVANCING.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.

Special to the *Advertiser and Register*.—OXFORD 14.—The Abolitionists continue to advance. Grant's whole force is believed to be at the south of Grand Junction. His cavalry occupied Holly Springs yesterday. The advance skirmished with our forces 8 miles South of this place. We captured six of the enemy. Our army is anxious to meet them.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Nov. 14.

Gen. Villepigue's remains arrived here last night, and lies at the Headquarters of Gen. Forney. All the flags in the city are at half mast.

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South-Carolina, Secty of the Treas.
G. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Post Master General.
THOMAS H. WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
ROBERT H. LEE, General-in-Chief.

First Permanent Congress.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
Wm L. Yancey,	John B Clark,
Clement C Clay,	R S Y Peyton.
ARKANSAS.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Robert W Johnson,	George Davis,
Chas B Mitchell.	Wm T Dortch.
FLORIDA.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
A R Maxwell,	Robt W Barnwell,
James M Baker.	James L Orr.
GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.
Benj H Hill.	Langdon C Haynes,
KENTUCKY.	Gustavus A Henry.
	TEXAS.
R C Puryear,	Louis T Wigfall,
Wm E Simms.	W S Oldham.
LOUISIANA.	VIRGINIA.
Edward Sparrow,	R M T Hunter,
T J Semmes.	Wm B Preston.
MISSISSIPPI.	Total number, 26.
Albert G Brown,	
James Phelan.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Thomas J Foster,	1. W N H Smith,
2. Wm R Smith,	2. Robt R Bridgers,
3. John F Rolls,	3. Owen R Kenan,
4. J L M Curry,	4. T D McDowell,
5. Francis S Lyon,	5. Thos S Ashe,
6. W P Chilton,	6. Arch'd H Arrington,
7. David Clopton,	7. J R McLean,
8. James L Pugh,	8. William Lander,
9. E S Dargan.	9. B S Gaither,
ARKANSAS.	10. A T Davidson.
1. Felix I Batson,	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
2. Grandison D Royster,	1. John McQueen,
3. Augustus H Garland,	2. W Porcher Miles,
4. Thos B Hanly.	3. L M Ayer,
FLORIDA.	4. M L Bonham,
1. R B Hilton,	5. James Farrar,
2. James B Dawkins.	6. W W Boyce.
GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.
1. Julian Hartridge,	1. J T Heiskell,
2. Chas J Mannerlyn,	2. W G Swann,
3. Hines Holt,	3. W R Tebbs,
4. Augustus H Kenan,	4. E L Gardenshire,
5. David W Lewis,	5. H S Foote,
6. Wm W Clark,	6. M P Gentry,
7. Robt P Trippe,	7. G W Jones,
8. Lucius J Gartrell,	8. Thomas Menees,
9. Hardy Strickland,	9. J D C Adkins,
10. Augustus R Wright,	10. John V Wright,
KENTUCKY.	11. David M Currin.
1. G W Ewing,	TEXAS.
2. E M Bruce,	1. John Wilcox,
3. H W Bruce,	2. Claiborne C Herbert,
4. Robt J Breckinridge,	3. Peter W Gray,
5. John M Elliott,	4. F B Sexton,
6. —— Moore,	5. Malcom D Graham,
7. Henry E Reed,	6. Wm B Wright.
8. T L Burnett,	VIRGINIA.
9. J S Chrisman,	1. M R H Garnett,
10. Geo B Hodge.	2. John R Chambliss,
LOUISIANA.	3. James Lyons,
1. Chas J Villere,	4. Roger A Pryor,
2. Chas M Conrad,	5. Thos S Bocock,
3. Duncan F Kenner,	6. John Goode, Jr.
4. Lucien J Dupre,	7. James P Holcombe,
5. John F Lewis,	8. D C DeJarnette,
6. John Perkins, Jr.	9. William Smith,
MISSISSIPPI.	10. Alex R Boteler,
1. J W Clapp,	11. John B Baldwin,
2. Reuben Davis,	12. Walter R Staples,
3. Israel Welch,	13. Walter Preston,
4. H C Chambers,	14. Albert G Jenkins,
5. O R Singleton,	15. Robert Johnson,
6. E Barksdale,	16. Charles W Russell,
7. John J McRae.	ARKANSAS.
MISSOURI.	1. G A Garland,
1. W W Cook,	2. Jas M Patterson.
2. Thomas A Harris,	Total number, 107.
3. Casper W Bell,	
4. A H Conrow,	
5. Thos W Freeman,	
6. Geo G Vest,	
7. John Hyer.	

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McGlocon.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arrendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Dulpin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford.—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Burkhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut. W J Hearden, M G Waddell.
Cherokee—H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Newbery.
Cleaveland—David Logan, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Bain.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Richard Ritsell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Bedil, Henry Weiner.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Hyman.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Egmont Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best,
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W B Smith.
Gates—W H Manning,
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J. B. Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—B L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lavfayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C G Lemmonds.
Wake—William Laws, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—Lt. M D Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr., of Anson, Private Secretary.
REPUS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LITCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall.

At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Robeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9,

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBlished for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Govornor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 11, 1862. 1—3t.

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at

Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for the advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$0 75	Two weeks	$3 00
Two days	1 00	One month	4 00
Three days	1 37	Two months	7 50
Four days	1 75	Three months	10 00
Five days	2 00	Six months	15 00
One week	2 50	Twelve months	25 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons unless special contracts are made. When standing notices exceed one square, payment must accompany the advertisement.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Jas A Moore, Clerk Superior Court; W H Haigh, Deputy.
J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.
R G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.
W H High, Sheriff; Geo W Haywood and B B Shaw, Deputies.
Hilliard Hudson, Register.
F J Hutchins, Trustee.
—— Hunneycutt, Crier of Court.
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Pendal Bevan, L B Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON [illegible], 2d Ward.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W G Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L Royster.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P F Pescud, B S Rattle.
Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.
City Treasurer—W G Upchurch.
Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.
First City Constable—J J Betts.
Assistant Constable—N V Denton.
Weigh Master—F King.
City Police—Wm C Parker, E Johnson, M Farp, Wm Bevis.
District Constable——— Womble.
Sexton—Osborne Holt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 4.55, a. m.,—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " " 4.58, p. m., leaves 5.30, p. m.

The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 5.30, p. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 p. m.

No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.

Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.

Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays of 7.00, a. m.

Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 5, p. m.

Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.

Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.

Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.

Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1; p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY IN THE City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.

L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL.

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2¼, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. C.,
November 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:

SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,)
BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL, POTATOES, BRANDY,
BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-1m Surgeon General of N. C.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

By the Northern news published yesterday it will be seen that Gen. George B. McClellan, for twelve months past the idol of Yankeedom, has made his bow "change of base," or, as the unwashed have it, "skedaddled," played out." The Illinois Railroad President will now return to the management of his road, [illegible] will distract the high horse and prancing [illegible] "Army of the Potomac." If the grand army of the Potomac. Poor Mac, with all your faults, we [illegible] for you have more decency than your master. If you did not get to Richmond it was not [illegible] Ten times very near if one time, and but [illegible] the discomfiture of the passage by a few thousand [illegible] rebels," we have the fullest confidence you would have brushed the plain. And you could easily have made the march after that from Berkeley, and no doubt would, but the sickly season was at hand, and a pious regard for the comfort and health of the "Grand Union Army" induced you to forego the pleasure of a visit to the "Rebel Capitol" at that time. Your "change of base" from the James to the Potomac, near the close of the Capitol, was full of strategy, and we are assured that nothing like it occurred in Sebastopol. But for your refusal to advance at this unseasonable time of the year, you are removed by a heartless minister, and so you must bid farewell to all the pride, pomp and circumstance of [illegible] and be shelved with poor old Scott. Your career has been brief and inglorious, and in another year your master and his subjects and the world will forget that you ever existed. You have made a splurge, though, but you have not made a name for history, and the world will set you down a failure—a humbug. Farewell, George.

Burnside is a different man from McClellan and in some respects the change will favor the Federals. Burnside, if not the very best General in the Federal Army, is among the best, and is a fighting man. This cannot be said of McClellan. There is no evidence that he has shown in all his campaigns any extra amount of personal bravery—in fact the impression is that he generally selects a safe position in the rear, and some of his subordinates have charged him with actual cowardice; and as to his engineering skill it seems he has only wasted and demoralized his army in planning and constructing works to be hastily abandoned or captured by our forces. Burnside is a fighting man, and if his government orders him to advance on Richmond he will do it, and if he fails to take the place it will be owing to the superiority of southern arms and not for want of daring and determination. And we do not look for any rebellion in the Yankee army on account of the change. McClellan was popular with his army at one time, but he had lost prestige and his men had lost confidence, and defeat and disaster had so demoralized his army that we doubt not any change will be received with joy by the men that twelve months ago idolized him. Burnside has been rather a successful General. Though the taking of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Macon required but little skill or generalship, the eclat that followed his successive captures gave him reputation with the Northern people and the Northern armies, and hence we believe that the great army that now stretches along the Potomac and Rappahannock will be more formidable under Burnside than it ever has been under McClellan.

But again, McClellan's friends in the North, in civil and military circles, will raise a howl of indignation over his removal that will tend still further to distress the waning fortunes of the Lincoln Seward Administration. But however much they may fight among themselves over favorite Generals they will stand together, a unit, for the subjugation of the South, and so we feel but little concern over their changes.

Burnside, having been favored with the supreme command, must move forward, and the change in Generals strengthens our belief that another "onward to Richmond" will take place at a very early day. We bid them come, and come quickly, for our armies are ready to receive them; and as the failure to take Richmond destroyed McClellan, so may we expect that Burnside's career will be of short duration. He will find Richmond a little more formidable than Newbern was we imagine.

There can be no possible doubt but a regular system has been established by the Northern government by which they hope to lead the South into a feeling of security and hope of an early peace. European and Northern news must be received by us with great caution, for we are perfectly satisfied that it is a part of the business of the War Department at Washington to manufacture news for the South. Whatever delusive hopes of peace may be indulged to by our people on account of reported recognition, divisions in the North or democratic victories, can only weaken our government and our arms.

Cameron's assertion that Europe will intervene by the meeting of Parliament is not worth a thought for it is very likely that he was instructed to make this report after he returned to this country. If the army under Burnside is to make an advance on Richmond at an early day nothing will tend more to strengthen the enemy and weaken us than to impress our army and people, if not the government itself, that Europe is about to intervene and that a Confederate fleet is fitting out in English docks to attack New York.

The Foreign and Northern news then will do to be read, but amounts absolutely to nothing. What if "Lee" be correct in stating that Lord Lyons is coming to Richmond? Suppose he does come, what is it to amount to? Probably to look after tobacco held on English account, or probably for a friendly chat with President Davis; but certainly not with an official budget from Her Majesty the Queen of England, who has declared to the world that her government would continue to occupy a neutral position in reference to the domestic troubles in America.

Our only way to peace and independence is through blood and carnage, and the sooner and more desperately we conduct the matter will the war end. We have nothing to hope from Europe and nothing to expect from the North, and if we make peace we must wring an

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The State Assembly meets on Monday next. We notice some of the members already in the city, and many others may be expected to arrive to-day and to-morrow. The business which is expected at the hands of the body is imperative and the people expect them to act promptly. The Message of Governor Vance is looked for with much interest, and we feel confident that when it appears it will prove to be worthy of the men and the occasion. The crisis is a terrible one and the issue is freedom or slavery, and we believe that Governor Vance realizes to the fullest extent the awful responsibility of his position. He knows that the people will hold him to a strict accountability for the manner in which he discharges his duty, and he will not shrink from that responsibility. We are no politician and have nothing to expect or ask from Gov. Vance or anybody else as such, but we do not hesitate to express the belief that he is the right man in the right place, and that he will exert all the power that he possesses for the good of the State and the Confederacy. Let the Legislature weigh well his suggestions and recommendations and promptly take such action as to them may seem right and proper, remembering that they will be held responsible by the people whose servants they are.

We want a reserve force for State defence and we hope the Legislature will not delay such action as may be necessary for its organization. Let us do our whole duty to the general government, but at the same time not forget a duty that we owe the citizens of our own State. The East must be protected, and the action of the Legislature is relied on largely for that protection.

A Lull in the Storm.

We have not even a single startling rumor to announce from our Eastern counties in this issue. From Kinston, Tarboro' and Weldon we learn that all is quiet. There are movements of our troops going on that may somewhat disturb the quiet of the enemy, but we shall give no intimation of the probable results. They will possibly have a warmer time on our coast this winter than they contemplate. They certainly cannot advance far without fighting their way over every inch of ground.

SUSPECTED INSANITY.—Some one, evidently laboring under a fit of partial or entire insanity, gave one of our newsboys a three cent silver coin a day or two ago for a copy of the *Progress*. If the friends of the unfortunate individual will prove the identity of the coin we will most cheerfully exchange it for its value in shinplasters. The curious can see the coin for a few days at our office.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—We fear that the arrangements for the reception and transportation of sick soldiers and the bodies of dead ones, at the depot in this city, are not as systematic and perfect as they ought to be, for we saw a box containing a dead body lying there yesterday evening that we learned had been there a day or two, and for all we know is there yet. We have noticed, too, that the wounded, sick and maimed who are unable to help themselves, sometimes find it difficult to get assistance in passing from one road to the other. We have frequently heard complaints concerning this seeming neglect of our brave defenders, and we respectfully call the attention of the proper military authorities to the matter. It will not do to leave this duty to be performed by general sympathy; military efficiency must do it or it will not be done at all.

THE WANDERING GEORGE.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says:

I learn from a gentleman from Richmond that George N. Saunders, who lately arrived from Europe, remained but forty-eight hours in Richmond, most of which time he was closeted with the President, and has already departed on his way back. It is said that he has effected an unlimited credit to purchase everything we require, and that contracts are eagerly sought to be made for furnishing us with all kinds of machinery, &c., as well as steel clad steamers, a number of which are expected to be ready for the defence of our coast this winter.

The *Examiner*, on the subject of shoes for the army, says:

Diligent inquiry has resulted in a development of the fact that there is not in the city of Richmond, the seat of government and headquarters of the army of the Confederate States, an establishment where shoes are *made* for the army. Shoes are cut out and distributed around the city and country, wherever a chance cobler may happen to live, and no system or regularity exists in regard to the matter. Leather is to be had, but it is not used up, and yet the cry is for "shoes." Nor has there been any regular detail made of shoemakers from the army, such as the Secretary of War is authorized to make. But, when the soldiers were marching barefooted through our streets a few days since, there were in the Quartermaster's Department, in Richmond, shoes enough to have supplied every one of them, but they could not be obtained except by regular requisition, with the name of the applicant stated most particularly, and every i dotted and every t crossed, lest, perchance, some well fed and well clothed quartermaster, who is *responsible* for these things, should not be able to make his accounts balance in his report at the end of the month.

Destitution in the West.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Western North Carolina, says:

"One word about crops, meat and clothing. Our people can do little or nothing for the army outside of their own relations. All that can, will clothe their near relatives in the army. But most of our wives need what they have left, having spared all they could last year. The material to make more cannot be had. Hundreds and thousands are suffering for clothing and shoes, with the worst crops ever known in this country. The truth is, if we can live through the year on what we have made to eat and wear, we will do better than most of us think; whilst those left behind after conscription is fully enforced, cannot possibly support the women and children in the country. Remember, we have very few negroes in this mountain country, and more destitution in everything to eat and wear than I have ever seen before."

We [illegible] the subject of this notice. We had a slight personal acquaintance with Col. Tew, and remember the very favorable impression he made on us when we first met him at Fort Macon. He was deservedly popular with his fellow officers at that place, and having mingled a great deal with the officers and men of the post, we know that he was esteemed and loved by them. The Enterprise says:

There seems now to be no doubt that this accomplished officer is personally lost to his country, his family and his friends. Some hopes were entertained that he was perhaps a wounded prisoner, in the hands of the enemy, but the account of his fall is so direct as to silence the suggestions of hope. At the head of his regiment, on the bloody field of Sharpsburg, Col. Tew fell, stricken to the heart by a ball, whilst a second wound hastened his speedy death. A member of his regiment seeing him reel and fall, hastened to render surgical aid and assistance to bear him from the field, but, on reaching him, the Colonel was found dead, and the tide of battle turning at that point, his body was left where it lay. This was the last seen by friends of his mortal remains. We learn that he wore no badge of office upon his dress and that there was nothing beyond sword and sash to indicate his rank. It is therefore probable that his body lies among the undistinguished, but not the less heroic dead, who were buried on the field they had watered with their blood and made forever memorable by the costly sacrifice of their lives.

Among the sons of South Carolina who have thus far died in the present war, Col. Tew deserved to occupy a high place. His life was active, earnest and useful, as his death has been heroic. The senior graduate with the first honor, of the South Carolina Military Academy, he most acceptably served his Alma Mater in various stations, and no one of her sons has reflected more genuine credit upon her than he whose death we now so deeply lament. As an officer of the Arsenal Academy, from 1847 to 1850, in connexion with the late Capt. Joseph Matthews, he assisted largely in putting this institution upon its present career of popularity and usefulness. As the second in command at the Citadel Academy, from 1853 to 1857, he enlarged and improved his department, and discharged his duties with signal zeal, ability and thoroughness. And afterwards, as Superintendent of the Arsenal Academy, from 1858 to 1860, he ably and successfully administered the affairs of the institution, illustrating the qualities of the thorough teacher, the wise governor, and the firm, consistent and skilful disciplinarian.

But his enterprising spirit led him to retire from the Military Academy. His aspirations were high and his plans bold. In spite of difficulties, he had determined to found a work of his own, which he had previously planned—he had resolved to inaugurate a Military Academy of a higher order, in North Carolina. With a wise foresight, he saw the military necessities of the times, and prepared to meet them. He felt there should be West Points, South as well as North. To this project he at once directed his indomitable energy and acquired experience, and soon success rewarded his efforts. Soon the Hillsboro' Military Academy, with its excellent curriculum, its thorough teachings and admirable order and discipline, attested the genius and industry of its proprietor. And now, as it rises before us in its architectural beauty, with its turrets and bastions, a building devoted to arms, and to arts, it stands a becoming monument to the memory of its founder.

But not long was Col. Tew enabled to give his personal superintendence to the Academy, which had so auspiciously begun its career. As an adopted son of North Carolina, he had linked his destiny to hers, and therefore he promptly responded to the call made upon him by the Executive of that State. Military skill and attainments were not abundant in the State, and the services of Colonel Tew were highly useful in the emergency that existed. After rendering important aid in improving the seacoast defences of North Carolina, and in securing for the State ordnance stores, Colonel Tew was placed in command of the 2d North Carolina State Troops. Personally we know not how Colonel Tew fulfilled the duties of his post. But he hazard nothing in saying that in point of discipline, drill and equipments, no regiment excelled his own.

The services of Col. Tew were no doubt rendered quietly and unostentatiously, but they were none the less solid, useful and patriotic. On the coast of North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, in the seven days' battles about Richmond, in the rapid campaign from the Rappahannock through Maryland to Sharpsburg, he was the officer—prompt, thorough and efficient, true to his duty and to his country.

Col. Tew was no ordinary man. In temper he was cool and equable. His tastes were literary and yet practical. His intellect was trained and disciplined for almost any work. With mathematical and scientific attainments, he was yet conversant with the dead languages; had acquired several of the Continental languages, and was an accomplished French scholar. The power of mental concentration he possessed in a large degree, and what he mastered he mastered thoroughly. As a friend, he was steady and loyal—as a man, direct and upright—as a husband and father, tender and devoted. Honor, enduring honor, to him who has thus sealed with his blood his devotion to his country! He is gone to join the company of the gallant and the good, who have thus far fallen in this great struggle. But he lives long who dies in a cause like this. Affection embalms him forever in memory, and patriotism, upon its immortal rolls, records, in undying characters, his name and services.

Late from New Orleans.

By private advices from New Orleans we have the following very interesting news:

Butler had taken but few steps to dispossess owners of confiscated property. But little had been sold at auction, either of personal effects or of real estate.

Two French war vessels were in port, a larger one being at the Balise. The French Consul made a demand upon Butler to restore the arms taken from French citizens and the slaves he had robbed them of. The Beast replied that he would consult his masters at Washington. The Consul informed him that his orders were peremptory and must be at once complied with. He would not grant time for a consultation with the Yankee Government.

The British ship Rinaldo had returned to New Orleans, and was creating a stir among the Yankees, the British commander exhibiting on all occasions his sympathy with the South.

Nothing had been done with those who had taken out certificates of enmity to the Yankees. Passports were now obtained by liberally feeing the Yankee authorities.

CIDER JELLY—*To Good not to be Known.*—Boil cider to the consistency of syrup, and let it cool, and you will have a nice jelly. No sugar or anything added to it. We have tasted some of it, and it will be excellent for the sick. Try it, it is most too good these times for well people.

[illegible] Newbern, [illegible] 14th ultimo, [illegible] and having lost [illegible] consisting the *Daily Progress* [illegible] as well as all other property that I possessed in the establishment, the publication of the paper, [illegible] management, was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by my friends of the press and the public that I published a Card to the [illegible] the Mails a few days after the [illegible] point as early as the necessary arrangements could be made to do so, but a combination of unforeseen circumstances, hard [illegible] my debut to the present time. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the army, and being prostrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was, physically, unable to discharge camp or field duty, and since that time have been [illegible] to get the paper again under way.

Precisely as to what course the *Progress* will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What *The Daily Progress* was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 13th 1862, it will be here—a bold and fearless *Independent Newspaper*. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh, are, of course, not permanent: for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home, to labor again for and among a people that have done more for me than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the *Progress* will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base;" and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I posses to make it worthy of the approbation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever of reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "*Newbern Daily Progress*," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the *Progress* equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and *patronage* of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

A Cry for Peace.

The Boston *Pilot* on the 25th ult., contains an editorial strongly urging Lincoln to offer terms of peace to the South. It says:

The President has issued many proclamations which he patriotically believed would be followed by an increase of Unionism in the South. But his manifestoes are spit at and himself derided. His documents are of no avail but one, that of enlarging the spirit of rebellion. Can he mention a single proclamation of his that have realized his hopes? We would be sorry to impede him in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not put a question to this nature? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be according to the way in which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by arms, and without their spirit in its freedom, their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed—enough of lives have been lost, enough of desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coersive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtues of peace.

The President is, indeed in a most unpleasant situation. There is no doubt that he is honest; but the faction that elected him to the White House and want the war continued for their enterprises to realise large fortunes are in the balance; and notwithstanding the pre-eminence of his position, Abraham Lincoln is, in too many instances, the flexible tool of an unscrupulous party. But he should remember his oath of office, and be untrammeled by anything save the Constitution. That is now in the worst danger, and as it owes most of that danger to the havoc of war administered by Know Nothings, Abolitionist and Republicans, an armistice—a suspension of hostilities—might be offered.

We [illegible] the following from the [illegible] of the 11th inst.:

MR. EDITOR:—As the time for the meeting of our Legislature is near at hand, it might not be amiss to suggest to our legislators a few thoughts. The Convention of North Carolina passed an ordinance prohibiting the distillation of ardent spirits (not of grain) from the 18th of April to the 1st of January, 1863, leaving further action in the premises discretionary with the Legislature. The necessity for such an ordinance was apparent to the minds of [illegible], and their only regret was it did not take effect soon enough. The question arises in the minds of men anxious for the welfare of the country, what will our legislators do? Will they resolutely shrink from their duty, and [illegible] timely therefor the very [illegible] of the times, [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the land, to convert into whiskey to fill their coffers, or will they promptly [illegible] do what legislation ought to do?

To a thoughtful, casual observer, unacquainted with the deep depravity of the human heart, any action on the subject might seem unnecessary. But well-informed, thinking men view the matter in a different light. They know and deeply feel, as true patriots ought to feel, that this is no time to be dallying with internal nor external foe. The exigence of the times calls for vigorous and decisive action, and the man that shirks responsibility deserves not the name of a true patriot and is unfit to be trusted in the councils of the nation. If on the writing an essay on temperance, nor shall I say whether a man ought or ought not to drink whiskey. Such is not my intention, nor would it be to the point. The question simply is, ought the Legislature of North Carolina to permit distillers (who have kept out of the service by hiring substitutes,) to convert the grain of the country into whiskey to sell at exorbitant prices, leaving the wives and children of those in service destitute of food—in a starving condition? It seems to me, if true and loyal citizens are required to leave their homes and enter the service, for the defence and perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions, the Legislature ought to manifest its appreciation of their services by protecting their families from the vile clutches of the ruthless wolves of the land.

Distillers, in ordinary times, are not the most patriotic and pious portion of a community. But, perhaps I ought to stop, for fear I might become as indignant as the old lady was, when she exclaimed, "Why, they are as mean as dogs!" With all due deference to the kind old sister's opinion, I must enter my protest against such invidious comparisons. What have mastiffs done to entitle them to such unenviable notoriety? A soldier's faithful dog will guard his owner's premises with vigilance during his master's absence on duty, and give his wife timely notice where night prowlers are intruding. But I am not quite sure *all* distillers would be found too conscientious to buy the soldier's grain of his negro during his absence, even while the faithful watch-dog would be raising his voice, *hoarsely*, against such ungrateful conduct.

But suppose distillers would be, and ever have been, "as fair as the moon and as clear as the sun," what argument would that be why the Legislature ought not to watch, with vigilance, the best interests of the country, at a time when the high prices and scarcity of grain dictates a prudent economy? The question would be, which of the two evils would put a State to the most inconvenience, the lack of whiskey or the lack of bread?

I trust, Mr. Editor, our Legislature will prohibit the distillation of grain, and not feel as the old man felt, when he said "he hated to see so much corn wasted in bread—it made whiskey so high."

TYRO.

Conscripts and Substitutes.

As the enrollment of the Second Class Conscripts will probably soon commence, we present the following from the War Department relative to substitutes, which will be interesting to those concerned:

1. When a person claims exemption on the ground that he has put a substitute in service, he must exhibit to the enrolling officer a discharge from the one company, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the said company belongs, or then belonged, (see General Order, No. 26,) or an exemption signed by the Commandant of Conscripts. And if the said discharge or exemption do not show that it was granted in consideration of a substitute having been furnished, such fact must be certified in writing by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the company belongs, or by the Commandant of Conscripts, as the case may be.

But within all cases arising within thirty days from the date of this order, the enrolling officer may grant the exemption, upon satisfactory proof that the party furnished a substitute, who was actually received it to the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and the substitute is not liable to military service; such exemption may, at any time, be cancelled, if fraud or mistake be discovered.

2. Paragraph II, General Order No. 9, current series, is hereby revoked. No person under 18 years of age, or not domiciled in the Confederate States, or not of good moral character, or who is liable under the existing order to enrollment as a conscript, shall be received as a substitute.

And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal by reason of the substitution shall expire.

Any person subject to enrollment who desires to furnish a substitute, may, at any time before the enrollment, or before he is assigned to a company and sent from the camp of instruction, present a substitute at such camp. And if the substitute be capable of bearing arms, and be of good moral character, and not within the prohibited classes, he shall be received, and the principal shall be exempt from military service.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The *Examiner* says:

It will be seen from a notice published in our advertising columns, that Mr. OULD, the general commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has nearly performed the large and important work entrusted to him. He has dispatched his business so far with great readiness, and in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The extraordinary facts developed by the execution of the recent cartel with respect to the numbers of prisoners taken in this war, are exceedingly curious and have a singular interest for the historian.

We learn that we have already exchanged at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and at Varina not less than 20,000; and that we still have in our hands a surplus of some eight to ten thousand prisoners, including the Harper's Ferry capture. These statistics suggest a remarkable and not very honorable circumstance in this war—the large number of prisoners taken on both sides. It is a problem for the philosophical historian why a war, which, it was expected by the world, would be the fiercest of civil butcheries, has proved to be the tamest in modern records.

Gen. Howell Cobb has been assigned to the command of the new department bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahoochie rivers, in Florida, and embracing Southwestern Georgia.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, janes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1862.—tf